

Chapter V.  
Capital.  
Prices.

fourteen the highest in 1864. In the sixth period of eight years (1870-1877) with an average of twenty-six pounds, prices were lower than in the fifth period, but they were still high with thirty pounds the lowest in 1875 and twenty-two pounds the highest in 1877. During the seventh period of five years (1878-1882) prices remained high, the average being twenty pounds; in the first two years they rose from eighteen pounds in 1878 to seventeen in 1879; they then fell to twenty pounds in 1880 and to twenty-four in 1881 and 1882. The details are:

Kánara Grain Prices, 1824-1881.

PRODUCE.	FIRST PERIOD.														SECOND PERIOD.						
	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
Rice, 1st Sort. ...	37	33	32	33	...	45	41	43	...	40	39	36	33	34	35	30	33	42	45	44	44
Rice, 2nd Sort. ...	54	43	42	50	...	58	58	52	...	51	51	51	46	46	48	43	49	55	64	59	63
Ragi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ...	29	31	33	31	...	33	29	35	...	37	31	27	27	29	27	26	30	28	32	36	35
Pulse ...	34	31	32	31	...	34	27	36	...	38	25	26	33	32	25	20	26	26	30	32	32

PRODUCE.	THIRD PERIOD.										FOURTH PERIOD.								
	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
Rice, 1st Sort	41	36	46	40	39	39	45	44	40	36	37	37	30	27	22	23	23	27	20
Rice, 2nd Sort	54	51	55	64	51	52	60	60	54	44	45	40	33	33	30	28	31	32	25
Ragi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	37	34	33	39	37	39	46	49	44	39	33	37	35	34	35	39	39	33	14
Pulse	26	22	23	30	34	29	34	34	29	23	25	27	25	25	25	25	27	27	18

PRODUCE.	FIFTH PERIOD.							SIXTH PERIOD.							SEVENTH PERIOD.				
	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rice, 1st Sort	11	15	12	17	14	13	15	16	16	14	13	20	16	10	12	10	12	14	18
Rice, 2nd Sort	14	17	16	21	22	17	25	24	26	26	23	30	23	22	18	17	20	24	24
Ragi ...	20	25	22	27	32	31	32	30	30	23	32	43	43	26	24	27	32	60	...
Wheat ...	12	18	12	16	21	21	14	16	13	18	24	26	26	22	14	14	16	26	24
Pulse ...	12	11	11	13	14	16	15	15	16	18	18	26	26	20	16	12	16	26	21

## Weights.

Though convictions for using false weights and measures are unknown, weights and measures are perhaps less uniform in Kánara than in any part of the Bombay Presidency. Each sub-division and many petty divisions have their own weights and measures.

Precious stones and pearls are not sold by weight in Kánara. Small pearls are sold by the *laddi* or string of twenty-five to 150. Large pearls and other precious stones are sold singly. Gold and silver are sold by small weights which vary in different places. Two sets of weights are common. One table is, six grains of rice one *gunji* or abrus seed, six *gunjis* one *anna*, and sixteen *annas* one *tola*. The other table is, six grains of rice one *gunji* or abrus seed, twenty-eight *gunjis* one *vartuk*, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  *vartuks* one *tola*. In some places a slight variation occurs in the first set of weights and a

*manjuti*, which is equal in weight to two *gunjis*, is sometimes added to the table. Goa goldsmiths use weights of their own which are similar to those in use in the Konkan. These are, six grains of rice one *gunji*, eight *gunjis* one *mása*, and twelve *másas* one *tola*.<sup>1</sup> The *tola* is generally represented by the standard rupee which weighs four *gunjis* less than the real *tola* of ninety-six *gunjis*. Twenty such *tolás* in Kárwár and twenty-four in other places make one *sher*.

The weights in use for copper, brass, tin, lead, iron, and steel are, in Kárwár Kumta and Haliyál, twenty *tolás* one *sher*, two *shers* or forty *tolás* one *rattal* or English pound, twenty-eight *rattals* one *man*, and twenty *mans* one *khandi*. In Honávar Yellápur and Ankola, the table is twenty-four *tolás* one *sher*, six *shers* one *páñch-sher*, two *páñch-shers* one *dhada*, four *dhadás* one *man*, and twenty *mans* one *khandi*. In Siddápur a similar table is current, but the *páñch-sher* is omitted and the *dhada* is only twelve *shers*. In Sirsi the corresponding weights are, twenty-four *tolás* one *sher*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  *shers* one *adáisher*, two *adáishers* one *páñch-sher*, two *páñch-shers* one *dhada*, four *dhadás* one *man*, and twenty *mans* one *khandi*. In the petty division of Bhatkal the weights are twenty-four *tolás* one *sher*,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  *shers* and four *tolás* one *dhada*, four *dhadás* one *man*, and twenty *mans* one *khandi*; in Mundgod twenty *tolás* one *sher*,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  *shers* one *dhada*, four *dhadás* one *man*, eight *mans* one *heru*, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *herus* one *khandi*; and in Supa twenty *tolás* one *sher*,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  *shers* one *páñch-sher* and 2 *páñch-shers* one *dhada*. Coffee and cotton, spices and condiments, butter and clarified butter, sugar and molasses, sandalwood and ebony, hides and horns, dates and almonds, beef and mutton, and betelnuts are also in each sub-division and petty division sold according to the weights used in the sale of the less precious metals. Gunpowder and shot are sold by the pound of forty *tolás*. At the sub-divisional head-quarters charcoal and firewood are weighed and sold by English pounds, quarters or *mans*, hundredweights, and tons. In other places firewood is sold by the head or cart load.

Two kinds of capacity measures are in use in Kánara, one for grain, the other for liquids. The grain measures are; for Kárwár and Ankola, thirty-two *tolás* one *átva*, six *átvás* one *kudav*, twenty *kudavs* one *khandi*, and twenty *khandis* one *kumb*; for Kumta and Honávar, nine *tolás* one *solge*, two *solges* one *arval*, two *arvals* one *sidde*, two *siddes* one *sher*, three *shers* one *kudav*, fourteen *kudavs* one *mudi*, twenty *kudavs* one *khandi*, and forty-two *mudis* one *korji*<sup>2</sup>; for Haliyál ninety-six *tolás* one *sher*, two *shers* one *padi*, two *padis* one *chitte*, sixteen *chittes* one *vakkal*, two *vakkals* one *heru*, and ten *herus* one *khandi*; for Yellápur ninety-six *tolás* one *sher*, two *shers* one *páv*, two *pávs* one *chitte*, two *chittes* one *kolga*, and twenty *kolgás* one *khandi*; for Sirsi ninety-six *tolás* one *sher*, four *shers* one *kolga*, twenty *kolgás* one *khandi*, and twenty *khandis*.

<sup>1</sup> Goldsmiths' weights are generally small round, square, or eight-cornered pieces of porcelain or of brass or bell-metal.

<sup>2</sup> In Honávar and Kumta 100 *mudis* of unhusked rice are considered equal to forty-two of husked rice.

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## Weights.

one *hire* or big *khandi*; for Siddápur thirty-six *tolás* one *sidde*, two *siddes* one *kolga*, and twenty *kolgás* one *chitni-khandi*; for the petty division of Bhatkal twenty-eight *tolás* one *sidde*, four *siddes* one *háne*, two *hānes* one *kolga*, five *kolgás* one *kalshi*, and four *kalshis* one *mudi* or *khandga*; and for the petty division of Mundgod 140 *tolás* one *páv*, two *páv*s one *chitte*, thirty-two *chittes* one *andge*, two *andges* one *heru*, and four *herus* one *khandi*. Liquid measures are the same for milk, oil, palm-juice and sugarcane-juice. The table current in Kárwár is four *tolás* one *navtáng*, eight *navtáng*s one *sher*, ten *shers* one *dhada*, and four *dhadás* one *man*; that in Ankola is thirty-three *tolás* one *sidde*, four *siddes* one *chembu*, and sixty-seven *siddes* one *háne*; that in Kumta is twenty-four *tolás* one *sher*, six *shers* one *páñch-sher*, and two *páñch-shers* one *dhada*; in Honávar thirty-six *tolás* one *sher*, four *shers* one *páñch-sher*, eight *páñch-shers* one *man*, and two *mans* one *hádu*; in Haliyál, twenty *tolás* one *sher*, three *shers* one *chembu*, and sixteen *chembus* one *man*; in Yellápur, forty *tolás* one *rattal*, three *rattals* one *chembu*, and sixteen *chembus* one *man*; in Sirsi twenty-four *tolás* one *sher*, twelve *shers* one *dhada*, four *dhadás* one *man*, and twenty *mans* one *khandi*; in Siddápur there is but one measure of twenty-four *tolás* called a *sher*; in Bhatkal twenty-eight *tolás* one *sidde*, four *siddes* one *háne*, and ten *hānes* one *man*; and in Mundgod twenty *tolás* one *sher*,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  *shers* one *dhade*, four *dhades* one *man*, eight *mans* one *heru* or *naga*, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *herus* or *nagas* one *khandi*. In Supa the same grain and liquid measures are current as in Haliyál.

Cotton and woollen-cloth, silks and brocades, and tape are sold by the yard. Waistcloths, women's robes, and women's bodice cloths are sold singly or in pairs. Bamboos, cowdung cakes, betel leaves, matted cocoa leaves or *záps*, hewn stones, sugarcanes, fruit, and fish, and bricks and tiles are sold by number. Grass and hay are sold by the hundred bundles or *pulis*. Firewood, except at sub-divisional headquarters, is sold by the head or cart load. Bamboo matting is measured by the surface and sold by the cubit. Rough hewn stones, granite rubble and sand, gravel and earth are sold by the brass of 100 cubic feet. Coir rope is sold by the bundle of 100 cubit lengths. Timber is measured according to the following table,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches one *visva*, twenty *visvás* one *vás*, five *vásas* one quarter, and four quarters one *khandi*. Lime is sold by capacity measures of twenty *kudars* one *khandi*, and twenty *khandis* one *kumb*.